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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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A Comprehensive and Complete
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
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with which is incorporated the
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Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [a40-2]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1647]

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Special arrangements for a long stay.
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M. MAILLE
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Hongkong, 8th March, 1909. [a33]

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Quality
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\$15 PER DOZ.
NOTE.—Any persons proved guilty of re-filling our empty bottles with inferior Whisky
will be refused supplies. [a34]

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Hongkong, 13th February, 1909. [a39]

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will always be on DUTY to
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Hongkong, 13th February, 1909. [a39]

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UNDERTAKE to Supply a First-class Full Sized BILLIARD TABLE, design
No. 1, to following Specification, viz.: On Eight Massive Turned Legs, raised panels
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Pocket Plates best Whipcord Pockets, Six Chalk Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth,
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1904. [697-1]

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Hongkong, 12th March, 1909. [37]

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Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1448]

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[a42]

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a230]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

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Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a43]

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Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under

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Every information and Special attention given

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REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.
[a1623]

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It adjoins good Golf Links and overlooks S. a

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Resident Proprietress Mrs. Gibson. [266]

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Hongkong, 12th February, 1909.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. Anonymous communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash. Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Cables: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber. P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.

MOUNTFIELD.—At the Park Hotel, the wife of Engineer Commander MOUNTFIELD, R.N., of H.M. Naval Yard, of a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VREUX ROAD C LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 13TH 1909.

AFTER due consideration the Imperial Government has decided on the final and total abolition of the opium diwans in the Colony of Hongkong when the existing contract between the Opium Farmer and Colonial Government expires next March. His Majesty's Government recognise that as a result of giving effect to their policy the Colonial revenue must suffer a loss which it would be impossible for the local Government, wholly to replace, and when the amount of this loss has been ascertained with some degree of accuracy His Majesty's Government will be prepared to ask Parliament to give a substantial contribution towards making good to the Colony the revenue which it is found to have lost as the direct result of measures adopted under their instructions. All that can be said of this decision is that it fulfils expectations. It was inconceivable that the Government, after being placed in possession of the whole facts of the case, would act with the precipitation indicated in their telegraphic instruction; but no one could have entertained a very lively hope that the Imperial Government would recognise the folly of totally abolishing the diwans. Having in haste and in ignorance, definitely committed themselves to the policy of immediately suppressing the diwans, it was hardly to be expected that the Government would stultify itself by confessing

the doubt as to the wisdom of the policy, which the able and convincing memorandum by Sir FREDERICK LOGAN inevitably inspires. We know now that the whole of the hundred and ninety licensed diwans in the Colony must close in March 1910, but we do not know yet to what extent the Colonial revenue will be detrimentally affected thereby. In his Memorandum summarising the dispatches sent to the Secretary of State on the subject, H. E. THE GOVERNOR very properly pointed out that diwans are a concomitant, and result of the habit of opium smoking rather than an inciting cause and "they serve a useful purpose in concentrating smokers, and thus bringing them under control and supervision. They also tend to diminish the smoking of opium in private houses, and to confine it to adult males, and are a check on dress eating, since neither the keeper nor the smoker may retain the dress. Their complete abolition would not improbably produce many evils not contemplated by those who have no actual knowledge of the circumstances." His Excellency also mentions that the closing of diwans in Shanghai and the neighbouring city is said to have led to no apparent diminution in the sale and consumption of the drug. We can readily imagine that this will be the case in Hongkong also; but we are not rash enough to anticipate that future tenders for the Farm—if any are submitted—will indicate the existence of a similar belief or suspicion in the minds of those who may seek to have the monopoly. Of course they will not. Prospective bidders will rather submit, as a reason for a ridiculously low offer, that as the British Government has pledged itself to act up to the Chinese standard so far as the closing of opium diwans is concerned, may not the Government follow China still further and make the smoking of opium anywhere in the Colony by other than duly licensed persons a penal offence? And the prospective bidder would know that in Hongkong the police organisation is able to more effectually secure obedience to law than are police organisations in China. The rejection of the eminently sensible measures suggested by the Governor, and the insistence on a total abolition of the opium diwans imports so much risk and uncertainty into the future of the business that it will occasion no surprise if the Government does not receive a single offer for the farm when tenders are next invited. In that case the Government will have to run the monopoly itself. If the Farmer sees no profit in the Farm it is unlikely that the Government will find any. In order to protect his monopoly the opium farmer has to employ a large staff of detectives and to offer rewards to informers. However much his business is reduced by the restriction of his supply of opium and the closing of the diwans, the Farmer cannot with safety greatly reduce his expenses under this head. The action of the Imperial Government makes the business therefore too risky a speculation for any careful business corporation and the ultimate effect of it will be that this Colony will not only suffer a very heavy loss of revenue, but will have to face a large increase in expenditure if it is to prevent the smuggling of opium and if it is to be the duty of the police to act up to the standard set by China in suppressing the habit of smoking opium. The Government, be it noted, is prepared to ask Parliament for a substantial contribution towards making good to the Colony the revenue which it is found to have lost as the direct result of measures adopted under their instructions. By the time the Colonial Government is able to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the revenue which has been sacrificed, it should also be in a position to form a rough estimate of the increase in expenditure resulting directly from the measures adopted under the instructions of His Majesty's Government, and we may hope that this too will be taken into consideration by Parliament in fixing the amount of compensation to be made to the Colony.

We assume this compensation will be made in the form of a reduction in the amount of the Military Contribution demanded from the Colony, though that is a question which might very well be reconsidered on its merits. The Military Contribution is set down in the Estimates for the current year as \$1,210,739; while the amount payable by the opium farmer is \$1,452,000. Though it is impossible to say at the present moment what loss of revenue will have to be faced next year, the Colony has to contemplate a rapidly progressive decrease down to the complete extinction of this source of revenue, save perhaps a comparatively trifling amount which may be derived from licenses to sell opium or opium compounds for medicinal purposes. Consequently the Colony must look to Parliament to correspondingly increase the annual compensatory grant until such time as

new sources of revenue may be developed without prejudicially affecting to any serious extent the interests of the Colony. We cannot see where the Government can look for new sources of revenue at present; but even were there no loss of the opium revenue to be contemplated the need already exists for an increase of revenue. The revenue last year fell short of the expenditure by six and a half lacs of dollars and in the estimates for the current year the expenditure is only covered by the loan of the Widows' and Orphans Fund amounting to nearly five lacs of dollars. No appreciable reduction in expenditure is immediately possible. Public Works extraordinary—such as the building of the new Law Courts, and Post Office, markets and waterworks, schemes &c.,—during the last year or two have been costing the Colony over a million dollars per annum. A beginning is just being made with the typhoon refuge at Mongkoktai which will cost the Colony a million and a half of dollars, and if an early completion of that undertaking is to be made, very large appropriations will be necessary during the next couple of years. Hence there is no immediate prospect of reducing expenditure on public works. Most of these undertakings were begun when the finances of the Colony were in a more flourishing and more hopeful condition, and the reduction in the appropriation for public work extraordinary which will automatically occur as these undertakings are completed is the only reflection in which the taxpayer can find comfort. The Colony is no doubt, fully grateful that the Government is prepared to ask Parliament to give a substantial contribution towards making good the loss of revenue from the opium farm; our need seems likely to be great and we hope that the compensation will not fall short of the need.

A fine of \$200 was yesterday imposed on a Chinaman at the Magistracy for having a quantity of opium in his possession.

For wasting water a Chinese who resides in Western Street was brought before Mr. Kemp at the Magistracy yesterday and fined \$25.

The tenant of a house in Chinatown was at the Magistracy yesterday fined \$25 for altering a stairway without a permit from the Building Authority.

Messrs. William Powell and Company were at the Magistracy yesterday fined \$25 for having failed to stamp receipts. Mr. Deane, prosecuted. The defence was that it was an accidental omission on the part of the compositor.

The agricultural congress of Panay and Negros, now in session in Iloilo, has declared for Chinese immigration and has asked the Assembly to petition Congress to open the doors of the Philippines to the Chinese labouring class owing to the lack of reliable labour in that country.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

H. Wickham & Co.	\$25
W. Murray Scott	20
Asgaard Thorsen & Co.	5
Bismarck & Co.	5

It is reported that the famous actor-manager, Sir Charles Wyndham, is likely to visit the East with a company before very long. Sir Charles desires to see the East and to see it leisurely, playing here and there, where a theatre of the necessary size is available. In the latter respect, he should find no difficulty in Hongkong.

Mr. Ralph Paget, the British Minister Plenipotentiary at Bangkok, has booked his passage by the *Delhi*, which was due to leave Bangkok for Singapore about March 10. Although Mr. Paget is going to Munich, he is not going there in his diplomatic capacity, as has been previously stated, but merely to visit some relatives before proceeding to England.

The *Court Circular* last month stated that His Majesty the King and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales have accepted copies of "Twentieth Century Impressions of Hongkong, Shanghai, and Other Treaty Ports of China," and "Twentieth Century Impressions of Siam," the latest issued volumes of the series of publications being brought out by Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Company (Limited). The Khedive and Sir Eldon Gorst have extended their patronage to the work on Egypt which the company has in course of compilation.

The provinces of Laos in which is the Kingdom of Luang Prabang is a heavy fiscal burden on Indo-China, and seems likely to remain so for many a year, says the *Strait Times*. The Kingdom was once a Siamese dependency and was ceded by Siam to France a few years ago. The King of Luang Prabang has just paid Saigon a visit to see for himself the wonders of civilisation. Reporters soon found out that Laos is full of undeveloped resources which cannot be profitably turned to account from lack of means of communication. The forests are rich in timber, the soil is exceedingly fertile, and the mining wealth of the country is beyond question. A scientific exploring party now at work in Laos reports discoveries of tin, iron, coal and gold—the two latter products being found plentifully. Naturally, the districts reputed to be rich have been prospected first.

We are asked to announce that the Lord Bishop of Victoria will preach at the Evening Service at 6 p.m. at St. Andrews Church, Kowloon on Sunday next.

An inquiry was conducted at the Magistracy yesterday by Mr. Kemp sitting as coroner into the circumstances of the death of a Chinese detective who died in the Government Civil Hospital from a revolver shot accidentally received at Santin. It appears that the deceased had his revolver, which was carried in a holster, fall, and as it fell the hammer struck the ground, causing it to discharge. As he was stooping to pick it up at the same time he received the shot in the eye and, as stated, he succumbed to his wound in the hospital. It was stated in the course of the evidence that the Chinese detectives were not allowed to carry revolvers but these were not inspected regularly as was the practice in the case of those who carried service revolvers. The jury, in returning a verdict of accidental death, agreed to a recommendation that private revolvers should be inspected as well as the others carried by members of the police force.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

Yesterday evening a collision took place between the small Hongkong steamer *Hoi Ming* and a German steamer whose name is at present unknown, as the result of which ten persons lost their lives. Details of the occurrence are very meagre, but we have learned that the disaster took place near Capismun, the *Hoi Ming* being struck on the stern by the German steamer. Whether the passengers on the *Hoi Ming* who lost their lives were killed in the actual collision or whether they were knocked into the water at the impact and drowned is not yet known.

The *Hoi Ming*, which belongs to the Chee Woo Steamship Company, and was commanded by a European, was bound for Kongmun.

THE PHILIPPINE SQUADRON.

ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG.
Yesterday afternoon the five cruisers composing the Third Squadron of the American Pacific Fleet arrived at Hongkong, the fact being announced by the booming of the big guns saluting the port and the British Admiral, as well as the flags of the other warships in the harbour. Their proximity was made known by wireless telegraph about three o'clock and almost punctual to the expected time the quintette of ships dropped their anchors in the man-of-war anchorage. The squadron is under the command of Rear-Admiral Giles B. Harber, and his flagship is the *Charleston*. The other officers are:

Charleston, Commander Harry S. Knapp.
Denver, Commander James P. Parker.
Cleveland, Commander Louis S. Gan Dazer.
Galveston, Commander John A. Hoogewerf.
Chattanooga, Commander Edward E. Wright.
Besides these cruisers there are also in the harbour the U.S.S. *Helena*, (Commander W. W. Buchanan) and the U.S.S. *Albatross*, (Commander Ensign Thomas Withers), while in addition Rear Admiral Jewell (retired) and Mrs. Jewell, and Rear Admiral Mead (retired) are in the colony. The former, who are staying in the Hongkong Hotel, sail for America by the *Asia* on Tuesday, and the latter remain here for about a week.

The American Admiral will make his official call on His Excellency the Governor this morning about 11.45. He will land at Blake Pier where he will be received by a guard of honour furnished by the Buffs.

On the 16th inst. there will be a dinner at Government House, and it is understood that Admiral Lambton will also entertain the visitors to dinner.

An elaborate programme is being prepared for the entertainment of the men. This will include sports, a tiffin, a tattoo dance, and other features.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

It is announced that Mr. Tsang Sik Chow, a former student of Queen's College, and now in business at Saigon, has intimated his willingness to contribute a sum of \$100,000 towards the Endowment Fund of the University and has also expressed the belief that he can induce other Chinese there to contribute as much as \$100,000 toward the same fund.

THE "KUTSANG" PROCEEDING TO SHANGHAI.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. communicate to us the information that telegraphic advices received from Foochow yesterday with regard to the *Kutsang* were to the effect that the damage sustained by the steamer is not extensive. The hole has been plugged up and the steamer was proceeding to Shanghai. A telegram from Amoy reports that the Douglas steamer *Haiyang* (Captain Hodgins) had reported passing the *Kutsang* in lat. 26N. long 120E. "all well."

It is expected that the *Kutsang* will reach Shanghai on Sunday morning.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The H.A. Linie str. *Savonia* left Amoy on the 11th inst. p.m., and may be expected here to-day at daylight.

The Austrian Lloyd's str. *Austria* left Singapore on the 11th inst. p.m., and is due here on the 17th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tamba Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai on the 12th inst., and is expected here on the 15th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yokohi Maru* (Bombay Line) left Moji on the 10th inst., and is expected here on the 16th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kanagawa Maru* (European Line) left Singapore on the 12th inst., and is expected here on the 18th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yokohi Maru* (Bombay Line) left Singapore on the 11th inst., and is expected here on the 18th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Shinano Maru* (American Line) left Kobo for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 12th inst., and is expected here on the 21st inst.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

NEW BRITISH-SIAMESE TREATY.

IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY TO BE ABOLISHED.

LONDON, March 12th.

A Treaty between Great Britain and Siam has been signed at Bangkok whereby Siam renounces her suzerainty over the States of Kelantan, Trigano, and Kedah in favour of Great Britain, while the latter agrees to the gradual abolition of extra-territoriality. British subjects registered after the signature of the treaty will come under the jurisdiction of the Siamese courts, but European advisers will sit in all courts wherein British subjects are defendants.

The Federated Malay States agree to provide four millions sterling for the purpose of constructing a railway from Bangkok southwards to the new Malaysian boundary.

THE BALKANS.

LONDON, March 12th.

Official Vienna are not satisfied because the Serbian Note to the Powers ignores Austria's last communication, but it is felt that the way has been made smoother towards peace, though negotiations are likely to be protracted and difficult.

THE LORDS AND THE INDIA COUNCILS' BILL.

LONDON, March 12th.

The India Councils Bill authorising constitutional reforms has passed the House of Lords.

Clause III constituting provincial executive Councils, was twice rejected, Lords Lansdowne and Curzon urging the weight of special opinion in India against the clause.

It is understood that the clause will be reinserted in the House of Commons and re-submitted to the House of Lords.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

NEW CHINESE LAWS.

PEKING, March 12th.

The Chinese Government propose to introduce laws for the control of Chinese who are naturalised subjects of foreign countries and foreigners who are naturalised Chinese subjects. It is also proposed to make laws for the governance of marriages between Chinese and foreigners, and to decide the nationality of the issue of such mixed marriages. It is also intended to frame regulations for the control of Chinese in foreign countries.

CHINESE IN THE NETHERLANDS INDIES.

PEKING, March 12th.

The Minister for the Netherlands has at the request of the Chinese Government promised to consult his own government with a view to postponing the Bill introduced for the purpose of forcing Chinese in Netherlands Indies to become naturalised subjects of the Netherlands Indies.

The effect of the rule under which the term of regimental command in the Indian Army is limited to five years instead of to seven is beginning to make itself felt. In the 119 Infantry battalions, excluding Gurkhas, all commandants with the exception of 35 are now under the operation of the five years' rule. Of these 35 the majority will vacate within the next two years. In the 22 battalions of Gurkhas only five commandants are enjoying a tenure of seven years, and three of these will vacate this year. In the 39 regiments of cavalry 20 commandants are under the old rules, but six of these vacate in 1909, and similar number in 1910. In the latter year also nine more vacancies will occur among those under the new five years' rule, or the age limit of 52 years.

THE MAHRATTA SPORTS.

COMMEMORATING SEEDASER DAY.

Among "the deeds that won the Empire" the gallant fight of the 105th Mahratta Light Infantry at the famous battle at Seedaser in 1799, takes prominent rank. In commemoration of the occasion the Mahrattas stationed at Kowloon yesterday held a Regimental Sports Meeting, and officers and men were "at home" to their friends. Their courtesy on the occasion equalled their historic valour, and those who had the pleasure of attending at the U.S.E.C. ground and witnessing the excellent programme of sport are not likely to forget the occasion. On one side of the enclosure, which was prettily adorned with flags, European visitors were accommodated, while the opposite side of the sporting arena contained Indian soldiers and civilians. This quarter proved most attractive on account of the bright display of colour. Here a body of soldiers dressed in pure white, alongside of them another body in red uniform, and around them Indians in dresses of many colours with bright and varied headgears. The hillside overlooking the sports ground was likewise crowned by a large crowd of soldiers, and presented quite a kaleidoscopic appearance. Many European ladies attended, among those present were Major General Broadwood (the General Officer Commanding the Troops) Colonel Darling and His Lordship E. Lord Lander. The Mahratta Band played an appropriate selection of music during the afternoon, and the lengthy programme contained many interesting events. In addition to the prize competitions there were gymnastic displays native country games, sports and dances, wrestling contests and exhibitions of club swinging. Needless to say most of these items were novel and amusing, and stamped the Mahrattas as a regiment of expert gymnasts. The native dances were not unlike South Sea Island corroborees, but the great feature in their sports was the marvellous act of a soldier balancing a rifle with bayonet fixed in his mouth, the butt being topmost. Another clever trick was the cutting of an orange tied in a handkerchief, without damaging the handkerchief. The wrestling was of a high order, and the "Malkam," or pole climbing, was a remarkable feat of dexterity. In addition a company of the soldiers went through the drill in vogue in 1799, adorned in the uniform of that period. The programme also contained a couple of races open to units of the Royal Navy and British troops in garrison, both of which were easily won by Lance-Corporal Andrews of the Buffs, the deerfoot who upheld the name of Hongkong at the recent Manila Carnival. The various events resulted as follows:—

Half-mile race, open to native troops in garrison: Tira Singh, 1; Putta Singh, 2; Bal Singh, 3.

Half-mile race, open to Royal Navy and British troops in garrison: Lance-Corporal Andrews, 1; Lance-Corporal Keop, 2; Lance-Corporal Reed, 3. Times 2 mins. 7 sec.

Water carriers race, 100 yards: Krishna Power and Shaikh Ahmed, dead heat; Gana Derbekha, 2. Time—2 min. 7 sec.

Relay race (Company teams) one mile: C. Company, 1; G. Company, 2.

Meloo in sacks (Company teams): C. Company. Acrobatic race, 30 yards: Taiwan Tuk Khe, 1; Dama Lendi, 2; Lakhman Pruth, 3.

First aid race (Company teams): C. Company, 1; G. Company, 2.

Japanese flag race (Company teams): B. Company, 1; H. Company, 2.

Quarter-mile handicap, open to Royal Navy and British troops in garrison: Lance-Corporal Andrews, 1; Lance-Corporal Keop, 2; Lance-Corporal Freeman, 3. Time—52 sec.

Company Cooks' race, 50 yards: A. Company, 1; B. Company, 2; C. Company, 3.

Caste Costume race, 100 yards: Shaikh Saifan, 1; Shaikh Buxi, 2; Shaikh Kasim, 3.

Lieut. Weaver acted as judge and Lieut. Byrne as starter. The hearty co-operation of the other officers of the regiment made the officials' duties light.

A TECHNICAL ASSAULT.

J. H. Oxberry, the runner of the Hongkong Hotel, was summoned at the Magistracy yesterday by a hotel coolie for assault. The complainant stated that he with others were carrying luggage down to Pedder's Wharf and in the hurry one of the boxes fell from the cart into the street. Defendant came up suddenly from behind and struck him in the face, making his mouth and nose bleed.

Defendant informed his Worship that this summons was the outcome of a desire on the part of the complainant to be revenged upon him for having reported the coolie to the manager. On the occasion under notice he ordered the coolies to get a large tarpaulin to cover the luggage, but instead they came down with a small one which was quite inadequate. They allowed seven or eight pieces to fall into the street and when he ordered the coolies to take the articles on to the wharf they took no notice but laughed and jeered at him. The complainant not only laughed in his face but swore at him in Chinese, whereupon defendant reached out his hand to catch him by the shoulder when the complainant in seeking to avoid him brought his face in contact with the palm of defendant's hand. He brought him before the manager who fined each of the coolies 50 cents for carelessness on duty and insolence to him.

His Worship believed that an assault had been committed and the fact that the coolies had given him some provocation was no excuse. Defendant must not take the law into his own hands and knock the coolies about. In the circumstances as the assault was very trivial his Worship decided not to convict and the summons was dismissed.

LOCAL SPORT.

To-day's engagements are:
SHIELD FOOTBALL.
 Duffs v. H. M. S. Bedford (final).
LEAGUE FOOTBALL.
 Naval Yard v. B. O. C.
LEAGUE CRICKET.
 Engineers v. Police
 H. K. "A" v. Civil Service
 H. K. "B" v. Telegraphs
 Kowloon v. R. G. A.
YACHTING.
 R. H. K. Y. C. "At home."

FOOTBALL

BUFFS V. "BEDFORD."
 This is the event of the day, and should be the weather prove favourable, there should be a large turnout of spectators to witness the great struggle for the Shield. It resolves itself into a contest between the Army and the Navy, and as both teams are in the pink of condition the match should be fought to a finish. Both teams will be represented by the same men that did duty for them at their recent meetings. Mr. Storrie will referee.

NAVAL YARD V. B. O. C.
 This League fixture will be played on the Military ground at the Happy Valley. The Boys will be represented by—Khan; Abbas and Wilson; Cordeiro, Chunyat, and Chew; Goldenberg and Parslow; Abbas; Beardmore and Fiskalup. Reserves—Jex and Musket.
 The following will represent the Naval Yard: W. Howells; J. C. Joughin and B. Campbell; P. Henning, G. C. Glover and R. Harding; P. R. Carter and G. Watkins; C. Combes and G. Royle; J. Gillespie.

LEAGUE CRICKET

C. B. C. V. HONGKONG "A."
 To be played at the Happy Valley, commencing at 2 p.m. Teams: Hongkong "A" v. W. C. D. Turner, H. R. Makin, L. H. Houghton, R. W. H. Maundrell, Flag Lieut. Milleneux, A. P. Deshwood, E. A. Fowler, Lieut J. Edgell, W. Waterhouse, E. Irving and A. N. Other. Civil Service—R. O. Hutchinson (Captain), F. A. Bidden, R. E. O. Bird, L. E. Brett, H. Ellis, J. Mr. Ewen, H. R. Philips, A. R. F. Raron, E. B. Reed, A. R. Sutherland and R. C. W. H. Mitchell. Reserves—A. G. Pile and F. Sutton.
HONGKONG "B" v. TELEGRAPHS.
 This match takes place on the Club Ground, commencing at 2.15. "B" team will be: R. Hancock, H. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, S. Moore, S. S. Logan, H. D. Sharpen, P. Jacks, W. E. L. Sheaton, A. O. Lang, A. A. Claxton and W. J. Daniel.

CRICKET LEAGUE TABLE.

The League Table remains unchanged as there was no play on Friday.

The following is the table up to date:—

Club	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points	Per cent.
Civil Service	13	10	2	1	29	81.81
H. K. "B"	10	9	1	0	27	80.80
Hongkong "A"	10	6	1	3	21	71.42
Telegraphs	13	8	3	2	25	45.45
Craigengower	13	3	5	5	15	25.00
R. G. Artillery	11	3	7	1	14	40.00
Kowloon	12	2	9	1	7	35.63
Royal Engineers	10	1	7	2	6	25.00
Hongkong Police	12	1	9	2	4	16.67

A win counts 1 point.
 A loss "0"
 A draw "0.5"

OTHER CRICKET.

CRAIGENGOWER V. ARMY STAFF.
 This match which was fixed for to-day is cancelled.

SUGGESTED CRICKET JUNIOR LEAGUE.

A correspondent ("Parce Player") writes suggesting the advisability of forming a junior league for those teams which are not strong enough to enter the existing league. He thinks that at least fifteen clubs will join and advises that steps be taken to have it started next season.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

Members of the Association are reminded that the monthly shoot for the "Douglas Cup" will take place to-day and to-morrow starting at 2 p.m. and 10 a.m. respectively.

BANZAI!

The Japan Mail says:—It is not infrequent to find men speculating as to the origin of the now familiar banzai, and we believe that a general impression exists that this excellent exclamation among the inventions of modern Japan. Quite recently, indeed, we heard a learned Japanese pundit declare confidently that the late Professor Toyama was the originator of the word as the Japanese equivalent of "hurrah."
 But the truth is that "banzai" belongs to a very much remoter date. History shows that it was used certainly as long ago as the year 436 A.D., and probably it was not an innovation even then. In the "Chronicles of Japan"—a work published, as is well known, in the year 820 A.D.—it is related that, in the spring of 436 A.D. the Emperor Wohe remembered by posterity as "Kenzo, Tenno," repaired to the park of the summer hall, and there held revel by "the winding stream." His guests were a concourse of Ministers and of high officials known at that epoch under the titles of Oni, Muraji and Miyakko. When the feast was at its height the guests, we read, "raised repeated cries of banzai." It may fairly be assumed that this formula of gratulation did not originate then, but at any rate its undoubted use in Japan more than fourteen centuries ago deprives any Meiji servant of the credit of having invented it.

SAILORS AND SOLDIERS' HOME, HONGKONG.

The report for the year 1908 just issued, reads as follows:—
I.—FINANCIAL.
 The year has closed without a deficit. Indeed there is a small balance forward of \$103 on the year's working. We are thankful to be able to report this, for some considerable improvements in the furniture of the Home have been effected. A much needed hot-water apparatus has been introduced and works well. Few mattresses have replaced the old ones throughout, and many new spring bottoms have been added to the beds, which render them more comfortable. 60 bedsteads have been donated to the Home by the Committee of the Royal Naval Canton and 4 billiard table cloths by the Hongkong Club. There have been sundry other improvements in the furniture of the Home.

The Year's Income—as shown on the accompanying balance sheet—amounts to \$18,321.30 as against \$9,766.37 in 1907. Donations, balance from Concerts and Pinnies have benefited the Home to the extent of \$1,582.07 as against \$721.03 last year. One of the Concerts was arranged by the Manager, and given by the band of H.M.S. King Alfred, realising \$344, inclusive of \$100 given by R. Shawar, Esq. The other was due to the initiation of Miss Millington, but was arranged and given by Mr. Bellis, the proceeds amounting to \$558.80 inclusive of \$25 sent by the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G. The thanks of the Home Committee are hereby tendered to all who so kindly assisted at these concerts, and also to the Committee of the Theatre Royal, who placed their building at our disposal for the nominal sum of one dollar.

Against the increased income we have to report a much heavier expenditure than last year.

II.—SOCIAL.
 The Social side of our work has been watched over as in former years. The presence of the Manager and his wife on the premises has led to the Home being more cleanly and homelike than before, and ensured that the men should receive a personal welcome which they naturally look for and much appreciate.

More than 12,000 men have slept in the Home during the year. The game of billiards is as popular as ever, and the tables are continually in use, whilst the Reading Room with its supply of daily, weekly, illustrated and religious newspapers, and a small library, forms a retreat for those who are so inclined.

When it is remembered what are the temptations of sailors and soldiers away from home, it will be seen that this side of our work is a boon to the men, and gives us the opportunity of getting into close contact with them and providing a substitute for their real home.

III.—SPIRITUAL.
 We rejoice to be able to say that this side of our work has been watched over as in former years. The presence of the Manager and his wife on the premises has led to the Home being more cleanly and homelike than before, and ensured that the men should receive a personal welcome which they naturally look for and much appreciate.

No attempt whatever is made to proselytize; we can truly say we are "the friends of all and the enemies of none."

IV.—RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

This work has been carried on now for eight years. It cannot be doubted that the Home fills an important place and supplies a need in the life of Hongkong. The sustained devotion of the members of the Committee to the well-being of the Home, and the interest shown in the work by many friends in the Colony, is greatly appreciated by the minister in charge.

Yet there remains much that ought to be done, and done soon to make the Institution a real "home away from home." The interior of the building badly needs renovating and improvements are urgently needed to make it cheerful and homelike. We therefore earnestly ask that those who have the welfare of our sailors and soldiers at heart will send us a subscription in order that we may do what ought to be done.

The work during the year has been in the charge of the Rev. C. Bone, who is now on furlough.

J. A. A. BAKER,
 Wesleyan Chaplain.
 J. C. JOUGHIN,
 Hon. Secretary.

The Committee consists of Capt. F. A. Brown, Capt. A. J. Baker, A.O.D., Eng. Capt. J. Fielder, R.N., Mr. Makeham, Staff-Sgt. North, R.E., Sgt. Port, Buffs, Q.M.-S. Edwards, R.E., Mr. W. J. Adams, R.N.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
 On the 12th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen over W. Japan and the Leeches, and risen over E. Japan and N. China.

A depression, formed to the south of the Lower Yangtze, has moved into the Eastern Sea and will reach the coast of S.W. Japan to-day.

A area of high pressure is spreading over N. China from the N.W. and N.E. monsoon conditions will probably be re-established in the Formosa Channel, and along the northern shores of the China Sea by to-morrow.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.09 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
 Hongkong & Neighbourhood, Same as No. 1.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo, Same as No. 1.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, Same as No. 1.

(*) Wind backing to E. and N.E. and freshening; squally, rainy, fog at times.

COMPANY REPORTS.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO.

The report of this Company is as follows:—
 The General Agents beg to submit to shareholders their report on the Company's business for the year 1908, with a statement of accounts to 31st of December last.

There was a good demand for the Refinery's Sugars throughout the year, at prices which gave a fair margin of profit. The gain on working was \$273,518.10, and the sum at debit on 1st January, 1908, was reduced to \$5,858.24, which is carried forward to next account.

The General Agents and Consulting Committee recommend that a dividend of 85 per share, absorbing \$100,000 be paid out of equalization of dividend fund.

Consulting Committee.—This consists of Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Messrs. E. Shiel, F. Maitland, H. P. White and J. W. C. Bonnar who offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. H. Potts and H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., who offer themselves for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
 General Agents,
 Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

BALANCE SHEET—ONE YEAR—to 31st Dec. 1908.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.	
Paid-up capital	\$2,000,000.00
Equalization of dividend fund	450,000.00
Repairs and renewals account	56,000.00
Sundry creditors	522,350.65
	\$3,029,199.26

ASSETS.
 Property account consisting of—
 East Point Refinery, Bowington Refinery, Swatow Refinery, Hongkong Distillery

Cash	\$1,531,209.03
Raw and refined sugar, &c.	5,338.52
Spirits and rum, &c.	1,102,847.50
Charcoal, coal, stores, &c.	7,042.00
Sundry debtors	136,229.52
Shipments	98,132.75
Less advances	\$297,546.42
	155,004.70
	142,541.70
Balance of profit and loss account	5,858.25
	\$3,029,199.26

PROPERTY ACCOUNT.
 To Balance on 31st December, 1907

	\$1,531,209.03
By Balance on 31st December, 1908	\$1,531,209.03

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
 To Balance brought forward from last year

	\$279,371.34
To Commission	25,290.62
To Remuneration to Consulting Committee	2,500.00
To Auditors' Fees	750.00
To Interest	33,462.95
	\$341,374.91

By Gain on Working

	\$335,516.67
By Balance	5,858.24
	\$341,374.91

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO.
 The report of this Company is as follows:—
 The General Agents beg to submit to shareholders their report on the Company's business, with a statement of accounts to 31st of December last.

Owing to the restricted demand for the Company's Sugars during the year the Refinery could only be worked on a reduced scale, and frequent stoppages were found necessary.

The gain on working was \$12,719.42, and after converting the assets into Hongkong currency at par, allowing for interest and auditor's fee the sum at debit is \$135,893.43 which is carried forward to next account.

Consulting Committee.—Mr. A. G. Wood resigned his seat upon his departure from the Colony, and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar was invited to join the Committee in his place. Mr. H. P. White and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. A. R. Lowe, C.A., who offers himself for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
 General Agents,
 Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1908.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital, 7,000 shares, of \$100 each	\$700,000.00
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.'s current account	204,031.68
Account payable	1,671.03
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (advance a/c)	20,000.00
	\$925,702.71

ASSETS.
 Property account, as per last account

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$629,642.43
Cash in hand	2,395.48
Raw and refined sugar, &c.	1,023.16
Coal, charcoal, stores, &c.	104,532.66
Accounts receivable	38,998.06
	13,217.49
	\$789,809.28

Profit and loss account.
 Loss to 31st December, 1907

	\$135,132.55
Loss for year ending 31st December, 1908	760.88
	\$135,893.43

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
 For the year ending 31st December, 1908.

To interest	\$13,186.39
To auditor's fee	50.00
To loss in exchange	245.91
	\$13,482.30

By gain on working

	\$12,719.42
By balance loss as per balance sheet	760.88
	\$13,480.30

THE RESTRICTION OF OPIUM IN HONGKONG AND IN CHINA.

MEMORANDUM BY H. E. SIR FREDERICK LUGARD.

The Memorandum by H. E. the Governor laid before the Legislative Council on Thursday is as follows.

THE CHARGE AGAINST HONGKONG.
 On May 6th 1908, Mr. W. Johnson moved a resolution in the House of Commons (seconded by Mr. T. Taylor) approving the action of His Majesty's Government in progressively decreasing the quantity of opium exported from India to China, and urging the abolition of licensed Opium Dens in the Far Eastern Colonies. Both mover and seconder informed the House that in Hongkong "nothing had been attempted, nothing done." These statements passed unchallenged, and have conveyed to the rest of the Empire an erroneous impression of the facts regarding this Colony, which has caused no little sorrow in a very loyal portion of His Majesty's overseas dominions. The Under Secretary in his reply said that in dealing with the opium question in Hongkong it was essential that we should act up to the Standard set by China, and in a later debate on July 28th he added that it had not been possible to get a reasoned opinion from Hongkong.

I will endeavour in the following observations to remove the misunderstanding created by the remarks of Messrs. Johnson and Taylor, and at the same time to present a reasoned opinion as to the measures which may usefully and with justice be taken in order to give effect to the high object which His Majesty's Government have in view, viz. to restrict the opium trade in this colony and to assist the Chinese Government in effecting a like restriction in China.

I write as one who has comparatively recently come to the Far East with no preconceived ideas and prejudices on the subject, but who has studied it closely for over a year. I claim moreover to have given practical proof in the past of a keen interest in matters affecting the welfare of Native Races, e.g., the suppression of the Liquor Traffic, Slavery, etc., in Africa.

ATTITUDE OF THE EASTERN COLONIES.
 The Eastern Colonies, as a part of the British Empire, are animated by the same ideals as the United Kingdom and have a not less high standard of morality. If then the Rulers of the Empire at its centre, and the House of Commons, with a full and accurate knowledge of whole circumstances, arrive at the conclusion that restriction in the matter of opium should be inaugurated in India and in the Eastern Crown Colonies, we may assume with confidence that the decision would meet with a loyal response, in spite of the fact (which it is their business to point out) that it is their Revenue and their trade, and not that of the United Kingdom, which are affected.

The Colonies concerned are, however, naturally anxious that the Imperial decision should be based upon an accurate presentation of the facts, and it is clear from a perusal of the speeches in the Legislative Council and Press, that the communities concerned labour under an impression that public opinion in England has to some extent been misinformed as to the facts, and that in consequence the methods proposed are not in all cases such as are best adapted to the end in view, or consonant with a British sense of justice. Willing co-operation can only be based upon a mutual conviction that the course of action adopted is one that has every prospect of being effective, and that the sacrifices made will not be futile.

EFFECT OF HONGKONG OF PLEDGES GIVEN.
 I will deal first with the statement that in Hongkong nothing has been done. England has already taken one very definite step. She has promised to reduce the export of opium from the next three years, and to continue that reduction annually if at the end of three years it is shown the China has proportionately reduced the production and the consumption of the drug.

This pledge seriously affects the interests of Hongkong which has long been the mart for the trade in raw opium in the Far East. The annual value of this trade is given as £5,312,645 in 1906 and £4,656,218 in 1907. The profits made are similar to those secured in any other form of trade, and add to the general commerce business of the Port, by increasing freightage, insurance (fire and marine), banking, shipping, and handling. The extinction of the trade would mean a loss to the merchants engaged in it but also to the general business and prosperity of the Colony. No protest, however, has yet been heard from these chiefly interested, who have accepted loyally the policy of the Home and Indian Governments, but they claim—looking to the magnitude of the trade, and to the fact that it has existed for over 100 years is the minimum time in which new interests can be created to replace those sacrificed, and any diminution of this period would impose too heavy a burden upon them.

In this connection I venture to suggest that China should be required to reciprocate by abandoning her exports to Siam and Indo-China—both of which countries, like herself, have declared their desire to restrict the consumption of opium.

INDEPENDENT ACTION BY HONGKONG.
 A second step has been taken in which Hongkong alone was concerned. In 1907 His Majesty's Government proposed to prohibit the exportation of prepared opium from Hongkong. Opium, under the monopoly system in this Colony, can only be "prepared" for sale by the Revenue, and it is perfectly legitimate for him to export to China under proper permit and declaration, though such export formed a part of his monopoly rights. To prohibit it would be, however, a curtailment of the privileges under which his contract was signed, and might have involved a moral claim for compensation, but as China undertook to reciprocate and to check the smuggling of prepared opium into Hongkong the Farmer willingly agreed and the trade was abolished. The Chinese Government expressed itself as very grateful for this action by the Hongkong Government.

Further assistance has been rendered to China by Hongkong through the consistent efforts of the Colony to prevent the smuggling of opium to the Mainland, though such smuggling was of course in no way injurious to the Colony itself, and if unchecked would add to the value of the Farm. No doubt the decrease in the rental value of the Farm in recent years is in part due to the cessation of smuggling.

It is generally believed that some ten years ago there was a very considerable smuggling trade to China, for judging by the figures of recent years it seems probable that the Farmers at that time drew more opium from Bond than he required for his legitimate business. It is surmised that he sold the balance to smugglers, but the risks both to them and to himself were great for the conditions of the Farm were designed to prevent smuggling, and as experience was gained new precautions were from time to time taken. No one can lawfully possess prepared opium in sufficient quantities to smuggle unless procured from the Farmer for no one else may prepare opium. No one may have "loose opium," (i.e., anything less than an unbroken chest), except the Farmer, and every chest imported must be declared and

a permit to store obtained. Quantities in the authorised stores are checked from time to time. A new permit must be got for removal from store for export, and for removal from one place to another, or for transhipment within the Colony. The Harbour Master furnishes the Master of every Ship carrying opium for export with a memorandum of particulars concerning such opium, and a copy of the memo. is sent to the Imperial Maritime Customs. (Ordinance 9 of 1887).

The Farmer used formerly to have two establishments at the East and West of the Town and it was open to boats in Harbour, if found with loose opium on board, to declare that they were carrying it from one to the other, and had no intention of smuggling. In order to eliminate the possibility of illicit trade due to this cause, the Farmer since 1900 has only been allowed to maintain one establishment.

If prepared opium bearing the Hongkong Farmer's "chop" is now found in China the "chop" is probably a forgery in order to obtain sale as foreign opium for what is really native opium. It is hardly likely that the Farmer would put his "chop" on smuggled opium. If it is a fact that opium is still smuggled into China, it must be remembered that there are other non-British ports which are quite as favourably situated for the operations of smugglers as Hongkong.

The price of prepared opium in Hongkong being double that in China there is obviously little inducement to smuggle the prepared drug, while the small number of chests drawn by the Farmer (about half the number authorised) shows that it is improbable that raw opium is illicitly exported. There is moreover independent evidence to show that any systematic smuggling is now practically extinct, though no doubt small quantities may be occasionally exported illicitly by casual individuals.

(a) The Police have made no seizures to speak of for eight years.

(b) It has not come to my knowledge that the Chinese Customs, in spite of the large rewards they offer to informers, have made any important seizure.

(c) The armed bands who in former days were met with from time to time and often offered assistance, appear to have been quite broken up.

(d) The willingness of the Farmer to co-operate in preventing the smuggling of prepared opium to China, if the latter would reciprocate, goes to show that he does not smuggle.

(e) Finally there is conclusive evidence furnished by Mr. Clementi's recent examination of the Farmer's books to exonerate him from any such charge.

The efforts of the Hongkong Government in recent years (and before the present agitation began) have therefore been consistently directed towards the abolition of illicit trade in either raw or prepared opium to a him and there is evidence to show that its efforts have been successful to a large measure of success. This is a benefit of the very first importance to China and has only been secured by constant efforts and some pecuniary loss to the Colony. Recently China has pledged herself to reciprocate by checking the illicit importation of prepared opium from China into Hongkong, but her inability to translate her undoubtedly genuine desire into effective action is shown by the fact that for the six months following that in which the agreement was made (viz., August 1907 to January 1908) the average number of seizures of prepared opium illicitly imported into Hongkong has exceeded one per diem.

The smuggling takes place from various ports, Canton, Amoy, Swatow, Hainan, etc. I have reason to know that the Viceroy at Canton is sincerely anxious to put a stop to this practice, and the Imperial Maritime Customs have done their utmost, but the effort to suppress smuggling is to attempt the impossible, so long as the price of opium in China is only half the price in Hongkong.

EXPORT FROM CHINA.
 I have already observed that since China has appealed to the Indian Government to make heavy pecuniary sacrifices in order to restrict the import of opium, it is reasonable to expect that she herself should abandon the authorised export of Chinese grown opium. The official returns show that this export had continually increased up to 1907 when it fell to 84,737 lbs. The average for 5 years (including 1907) is 348,811 lbs. The re-export of foreign opium is slightly decreasing. In 1907 it stood at 48,400 lbs., the average for 5 years being 70,947 lbs. The total average export for the last 5 years through the Customs (i.e., apart from smuggling) is therefore 419,758 lbs., the bulk of which goes to French Indo-China. There is also a considerable illicit export of raw opium from China, to the Straits, Saigon, Bangkok, America, and other places, which as I have said can only be checked by enhancing the price of opium in China, till it equals the price in the countries to which smuggling takes place.

I have I trust shown that, so far from having done nothing to assist China, Hongkong is perhaps the only place (until the recent action of India) which has consistently and effectively afforded assistance.

THE PROBLEM IN CHINA.
 The sincerity and honesty of purpose of the Central Government and of many of the Viceroy of the eighteen great provinces of China is admitted, but the difficulties Financial, Industrial, and Executive—which confront the Provincial Administrations are very great. In dealing therefore with a matter which affects great industrial interests in British India, and the Native States, and the revenues and trade of the Eastern Colonies, it is imperative in justice to those whose industry and trade are affected to proceed gradually and tentatively, and not too far in advance of the steps taken by China, so that the interests of our own nationals may not be sacrificed without corresponding visible and tangible results in China, and we may assure ourselves alike of the permanency of the movement, and of the Central Government to carry it through in an Empire with so little cohesion as China.

TWO THE ESSENTIAL PROBLEMS.
 The two really essential problems, which in my view China has to solve if she intends to carry out her declared intention are:—
 (a) The restriction and ultimate abolition of the cultivation of the Poppy in China.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33, Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

LOTS up to 265 only of Mr. J. Y. V. VERNON'S HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE were sold Yesterday. The Sale will be resumed TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 13th at 11 a.m., sharp with Lot 266.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1909. [463]

HARBOUR MASTERS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that information has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

On MONDAY, the 15th March:—

From Pak-sha-wan in an Easterly direction, at ranges up to 6,600 yards, commencing at 10 a.m., and finishing at 11 a.m.

If the weather is unfavourable on the above date, practice will take place on the following day.

All Ships, Junks and Other Vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

USIL TAYLOR, Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1909. [464]

HONGKONG REGATTA.

ON SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH.

Under the Patronage of Their Excellencies Sir FREDERICK LUGARD, A.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., &c.,
Vice-Admiral Sir HEDWORTH LAMONT, K.C.B., R.N.,
Major-General R. G. BROADWOOD, B.C.

THE RACING commences at NOON, and continues until 5 p.m., the Senior Pairs Race being rowed at 1 p.m. after which Tiffin will be served on board the Flagship.

The Band of the Buffs will render selections during the afternoon.

YACHT RACES and a MOTOR-BOAT RACE will take place also.

After the last race, Mrs. BARI TAYLOR has kindly consented to present the Prizes.

The Committee request the pleasure of the presence of the Ladies of Hongkong.

Launches will leave Blake Pier for the Flagship at 11.30 a.m. and at frequent intervals until 2.30 p.m. returning after the last race.

Tickets for the Flagship and Tiffin may be obtained from Lieut.-Colonel CHAPMAN and the undersigned, or from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, price Flagship \$1.00, Tiffin \$1.25. It is requested that early application may be made for the latter, to ensure the necessary accommodation.

Launches following the races must keep astern of the Yacht's launch in order not to interfere with competing crews.

HEDLEY G. WHITE,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1909. [465]

1909-10.

SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate will be received at the R. N. HOSPITAL until 10 a.m. on the 22nd March, 1909, from persons desirous of supplying BEER, MUTTON, FOWLS, PORK, BREAD, CHEESE, PURE COW'S MILK, BEANED WARE, Lard, and other Provisions and necessaries for the year ending 31st March, 1910.

Sealed Tenders in Duplicate will all also be received for COAL (Alike and Yubari), Printed Form of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R. N. HOSPITAL.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

WM. TAIT,
Deputy Inspector General,
R. N. Hospital,
Hongkong, 12th March, 1909. [466]

R. N. Hospital.

THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRIA,"
Captain Cöbel, will leave for the above places on FRIDAY, the 19th inst., p.m.

This steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers, electric light, carries a doctor and stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDEE, WIELER & Co.,
Agents,
Prinsep Building,
Hongkong, 13th March, 1909. [3]

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CRAIGVAR,"
FROM SEATTLE, WASH.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading as soon as possible.

Consignees of cargo will please take notice that before delivery can be obtained, they must sign an Average Bond, which is lying at the Office of the Undersigned and pay a Deposit of six pence (6d.) per Quarter sack of Flour for contribution to General Average.

Delivery Orders will then be granted in exchange for Bills of Lading against which Consignees are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 12th March, 1909. [8]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE,
NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN

For SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO
AND YOKOHAMA.

THE I.G.M. Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG,"
Capt. F. v. Binzer, will leave for the above place
TO-DAY, the 13th inst., at 11 a.m.

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 12th March, 1909. [5]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have This Day authorized Mr. E. H. PHILIP to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1909. [443]

ENERGETIC and reliable Cap Manufacturer with large shipping experience Wants good live AGENT. Address with references to "CAPS" care of W. H. SMITH & Son, Advertising Agents, Blackfriars Street, Manchester, England. [449]

REQUIRED, REPRESENTATIVE on 5% commission, for sale of NORTH-AMPTON made SHOEWARE. Real opportunity for man capable of influencing independent business, who would be well supported. Particulars with English references, to "SHOES," c/o Street's, 30, Cornhill, London, England. [442]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-THIRD YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 16th March, 1909, at 5.15 p.m.

By Order,
JAMES CRAIK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [438]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES (1896) of the HONGKONG CLUB, Payable on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1909, will be held at the Club House at 11 o'clock a.m., on FRIDAY, the 19th March, 1909.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,
JAMES CRAIK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1909. [446]

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed TRUSTEE of the CANTON CONDITION HOUSE COMPANY by Order of H.M.'s Supreme Court, dated 11th February, 1909, HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that the following LAND AND HOUSE PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at Canton on 20th MARCH, 1909, at 12 o'clock NOON, namely:

Lot 52 on the British Concession, Canton, measuring approximately 12,645 square feet, together with all Buildings erected on the said Lot, at a reserve price, based on the highest offer in writing, sealed or unsealed, submitted to the Trustee 24 hours prior to the Auction.

Terms—Cash on completion of transfer of Lot to Purchaser.

H. H. FOX,
H. M. Acting Consul-General,
Trustee for the Canton Condition House Co.
Shumoon, 10th March, 1909. [459]

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, a well-established Firm trading in Human Hair, beg to inform the Public that we have now opened an Office in Hongkong at 127, Des Vaux Road, (first floor). Hitherto our Business has been carried on at Ka Ying Chou and Canton, but in the interest of our Patrons, and in order to make ourselves more widely known to prospective purchasers in this part of China we have thought it advisable to open the above Office for the Transaction of our Hongkong Business.

We also desire to make known that the Goods supplied by us are of the best quality procurable and are subjected to a special process of cleaning and drying known only to ourselves.

To prevent imitation and fraud we have adopted a special TRADE MARK an illustration of which appears beneath.

LUN CHEONG & Co.,
127, Des Vaux Rd.
(first floor),
Hongkong. [460]

PROPOSALS for frozen fresh beef and mutton.—Headquarters Philippine Division, Office Chief Commissary, Manila, P. I., Dec. 28, 1908. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a.m. April 8, 1909, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering about six million six hundred thousand (6,600,000) pounds of frozen fresh beef and two hundred thousand (200,000) pounds of frozen fresh mutton to the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at Manila, P. I., during year ending June 30, 1910. The accepted beef and mutton will be admitted free of customs duties. The United States reserves the right to decrease the amount advertised for, upon reasonable notice to the contractor, or to increase the amount called for with his consent. Each proposal must be accompanied with a bidder's guaranty in the amount of \$20,000, or with certified check for that sum on a bank of approved standing in Manila. The bidder to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond. Blanks and full information furnished on application to this office or to nearest United States consular. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked: "Proposals for frozen fresh beef and mutton for fiscal year 1910 to be opened April 8, 1909," and addressed to the undersigned. Edw. E. Dravo, Col., A.C.G., U. S. Army, Chief Commissary.

INDIA LINEN, INDIA NAINSOOK,
INDIA MADAPOLAM, INDIA
LONGCLOTH and INDIA MUSLIN.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,
No. 14, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1909. [41]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.,
have 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold
Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.
G. K. HAXTON, Manager.
Hongkong 1st April, 1908. [48]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GEO. FENWICK & COMPANY, LTD.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Hongkong Hotel, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), 13th day of March, 1909, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and electing Director and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 13th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN I. ANDREW,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1909. [416]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, King's Building, on FRIDAY, the 19th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 19th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [400]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, King's Building, on FRIDAY, the 19th March, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 19th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [401]

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to—
B. E.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 13th November, 1908. [124]

FOR SALE.

TWO Full Sized "BILLIARD TABLES" (Burgess & Watts, & Thurston) in first-class condition.

Apply—
E. W. W.,
Care of Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
Hongkong, 8th March, 1909. [433]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after THIS DATE, the Selling Price of Ice will be Reduced to HALF A CENT per pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.,
Hongkong, 11th March, 1909. [451]

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

Special Selections for South China.
CHINA EXPRESS CO.,
3, Duddell Street, Hongkong,
Shipping and Insurance Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909. [50]

ICE

WE HAVE MET THE CUT and are now Selling Ice from our Depot, Nos. 55 & 57, Des Vaux Road Central, for HALF A CENT PER POUND.

We have the ONLY FACTORY IN HONGKONG Manufacturing Ice from DISTILLED WATER and therefore we GUARANTEE ITS PURITY.

ORIENTAL BREWERY LTD.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1909. [343]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING

POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 m.m.

With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1909. [47]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bores and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 8 to 555G. at 85, 87 and 87.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.,
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1445]

JUST WHAT IS REQUIRED.

INDIA LINEN, INDIA NAINSOOK,
INDIA MADAPOLAM, INDIA
LONGCLOTH and INDIA MUSLIN.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,
No. 14, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1909. [41]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.,
have 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold
Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.
G. K. HAXTON, Manager.
Hongkong 1st April, 1908. [48]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE UNDER-MENTIONED VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY will, by Order of the Mortgagee, be offered for Sale by Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1909, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Each Lot subject to a reserved price.

Lot 1. INLAND LOT 1050, with No. 13, Shaikwan Road thereon. Area 1050 Square feet. Crown Rent \$12 per annum. Term 999 years from 14th February, 1887.

Lot 2. INLAND LOT 1052, with No. 14, Shaikwan Road thereon. Area 1050 Square feet. Crown Rent \$12 per annum. Term 999 years from 14th February, 1887.

Lot 3. THE R.P. OF SHAIKUAN LOT 59, with part of No. 34, Main Street, Shaikwan East thereon. Area 527 Square feet. Proportion of Crown Rent \$151 per annum. Term 999 years from 25th June, 1861.

Lot 4. ABERDEEN INLAND LOT 65, with No. 10, Aberdeen thereon. Area 4350 Square feet. Crown Rent \$12 per annum. Term 999 years from 26th December, 1860.

Lot 5. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 178, with Nos. 77, 79, 81 and 83 Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 2950 Square feet. Crown Rent \$35 per annum. Term 75 years from 27th September, 1887.

Lot 6. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 179, with Nos. 85 and 87 Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 1500 Square feet. Crown Rent \$20 per annum. Term 75 years from 27th September, 1887.

Lot 7. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 198, with Nos. 157, 159, 161 and 163, Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 2175 Square feet. Crown Rent \$32 per annum. Term 75 years from 27th September, 1887.

Lot 8. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 684, with No. 63, Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$6 per annum. Term 75 years from 29th June, 1896.

Lot 9. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 709, with Nos. 1 and 3, Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 1250 Square feet. Crown Rent \$4 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1896.

Lot 10. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 810, with No. 24, Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1899.

Lot 11. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 811, with No. 42, Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 850 Square feet. Crown Rent \$6 per annum. Term yearly.

Lot 12. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 791, with No. 8, Main Street, Fuktsunheung thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

Lot 13. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 792, with No. 6, Main Street, Fuktsunheung thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

Lot 14. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 793, with No. 4, Main Street, Fuktsunheung thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

Lot 15. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 794, with No. 2, Main Street, Fuktsunheung thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to the AUCTIONEER or to Mr. H. K. HOLMES, Solicitor for the Vendor, 54, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. Hongkong, 6th March, 1909. [430]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of March, 1909, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 10th July, 1899.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT. [437]

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurement	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
Lot 1	Marine Lot 64, with No. 19, Jervois Street thereon. Area 1028 Square feet. Term 999 years from 14th February, 1887.	10,000	12,000	1,800
Lot 2	KOWLOON INLAND LOT 430, with No. 137, Station Street North, Mongkoktsui, thereon. Area 1150 Square feet. Term 75 years from 20th February, 1888.	12,000	12,000	1,800
Lot 3	KOWLOON INLAND LOT 431, with No. 135, Station Street North, Mongkoktsui, thereon. Area 1150 Square feet. Term 75 years from 20th February, 1888.	12,000	12,000	1,800
Lot 4	KOWLOON INLAND LOT 432, with No. 133, Station Street North, Mongkoktsui, thereon. Area 1150 Square feet. Term 75 years from 20th February, 1888.	12,000	12,000	1,800

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE UNDER-MENTIONED VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY will, by Order of the Mortgagee, be offered for Sale by Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon. Each Lot subject to a reserved price.

Lot 1. MARINE LOT 64, with No. 19, Jervois Street thereon. Area 1028 Square feet. Term 999 years from 14th February, 1887.

Lot 2. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 430, with No. 137, Station Street North, Mongkoktsui, thereon. Area 1150 Square feet. Term 75 years from 20th February, 1888.

Lot 3. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 431, with No. 135, Station Street North, Mongkoktsui, thereon. Area 1150 Square feet. Term 75 years from 20th February, 1888.

Lot 4. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 432, with No. 133, Station Street North, Mongkoktsui, thereon. Area 1150 Square feet. Term 75 years from 20th February, 1888.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to the AUCTIONEER or to Mr. H. K. HOLMES, Solicitor for the Vendor, 54, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. Hongkong, 8th March, 1909. [438]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [415]

SIEN TING

SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [1327]

TO LET

TO LET.

NOS. 2 & 3, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground. A 6-ROOMED HOUSE Furnished or Unfurnished at the Peak.

GLENSHIEL next to Plantation Road, Tsim Sha Tsui. Furnished 5 Rooms, for 6 Months from 5th May, 1909.

C.M.S. PEAK BUNGALOW, furnished, Mount Kellett, from 1st April to end of June, 1909.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shops, Offices and Dwelling Rooms.
DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.
GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
BELLILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, Robinson Road.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 12th March, 1909. [100]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.) Rents Low.

Apply to—
THE COMPAGNIE DE LA REUNION,
E. D. SASSOUN & CO.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1909. [105]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.,
Hongkong,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

GHAEZE, British str., 3242, D. A. Cave, 12th March—Shanghai 8th March, General—Doddwell & Co.
 HAIKUN, British str., 698, J. W. Evans, 12th March—Swatow 11th March, General—Doddwell & Co.
 PONGTONG, German str., 899, Rotefuhr, 11th March—Bangkok 3rd March, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
 PRINZ LUDWIG, German str., 5675, F. von Binzer, 12th March—Hamburg and Singapore 8th March, Mails and General—Melchers & Co.
 SUMATRA, British str., 2976, E. W. Bruce, 11th March—London 31st January, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 SURUGA, British str., 2727, Chubb, 12th March—Manila 8th March, General—Doddwell & Co.
 TAMING, British str., 1350, A. Somerville, 12th March—Manila 9th March, Tobacco, Wood and Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.
 TIGER, German gunboat, 1000, Ackermann, 11th March—Manila 9th March.
 TORIUM, Japanese str., 2464, Smith, 12th March—Bombay and Singapore 5th March, General & Cotton Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 12th March.
 Anora, British str., for Hongkong.
 Anshubee, British str., for Kobe.
 Chongfa, German str., for Swatow.
 Empress of India, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
 Hwang, French str., for K. C. Wan.
 Hongkong, French str., for Hongkong.
 Kama, Norwegian str., for Hongkong.
 Kure, German str., for Bangkok.
 Tilling, Dutch str., for Yokohama.
 Zefiro, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

12th March.
 ALBATROSS, British str., for Yokohama.
 CHENAN, British str., for Canton.
 CHINUA, British str., for Shanghai.
 DAITA MARU, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.
 HAITAN, British str., for Swatow.
 HUPEN, British str., for Hainan.
 Kure, Norwegian str., for Newchwang.
 KIVISBERG, German str., for Pakhoi.
 SUMATRA, British str., for Yokohama.
 WAIHING, British str., for Paochow.
 YUENSANG, British str., for Manila.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Hainan* reports: Fine haze with occasional thick fog, light S.W. and S.E. wind.
 The British str. *Glasgow* reports: From Gutai to Steep Island, heavy rain and thick weather. Steep Island to Oksau, light variable winds and dense fog. Oksau to Lamock, strong N.E. wind frequent heavy rain and thick weather. Lamock to Hongkong, light variable winds and fog.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

March 12th.
 ABERDEEN DOCK—Kwongtuh.
 KOWLOON DOCK—Tairac, Erolli, Venus, H.M.S. Robin, H.M.S. Otter, Suruga, Patria, Vigilante, Jehanne.
 COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—Alesia, Butuan.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).
 PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "GHAEZE" About 12th March.
 For Freight and further information, apply to
 DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 6th March, 1909. [1712]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
 FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).
 Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
 (Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils to PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE AND ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship.

"VORWAERTS,"
 Captain Bednarz, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst.
 This Steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor and stewardess.
 For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
 SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 4th March, 1909. [3]

DAMPFSCHIFFS-BEHÖRDE "UNION"

ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).
 THE Steamship
 "ALBENGA,"
 Captain Lorenzen, will be despatched as above on the 18th March.
 For Freight apply to
 CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 25th February, 1909. [377]

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Ports in the United Kingdom and the Continent.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"
 will be despatched as above on or about the 10th April.
 For Freight, &c., apply to—
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 4th March, 1909. [418]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & NO.	DEPART	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	MACEDONIA	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Bennett	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	PALAWAN	Brit. str.	—	C. R. Longden, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 24th inst.
LONDON & HULL	GREENBOY	Brit. str.	—	T. Darke	MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 29th inst.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	DOORMUND	Ger. str.	k. w.	Melchow	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 20th inst.
HARVE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SIXONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Babel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-day.
HAYRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SLAVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 4th April.
MARSEILLES, &c. via PORTS OF CALL.	AMBRIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Dolet	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 17th April.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	TOURANE	Ger. str.	—	Canclon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 16th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	—	C. H. Butler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	SPERIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Girtenbrun	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	INARA MARU	Jap. str.	—	R. Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 31st inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	CATHAY	Dan. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 20th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	GLAMORGANSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	W. Thompson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 10th April.
GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	ATSUTA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th April.
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, &c. via JAPAN PORTS, &c.	AMERICA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERS, GIBRALTAR &c.	KLEIST	Ger. str.	—	Rud. Meyer	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 18th inst.
TRIESTE, &c. via SINGAPORE, &c.	VORWAERTS	Aus. str.	—	B. Bednarz	CAPLOWITZ & Co.	About 12th inst.
NEW YORK	ALBENGA	Ger. str.	—	Lorenzen	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	To-day, at 7 A.M.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	EMPERESS OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 11th May, at Noon.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. C. A. Hall	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	GYMERIC	Brit. str.	—	T. Harrison	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via JAPAN, &c.	TOSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Kawara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, &c.	SHINANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	NIEKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Iseki	MELCHERS & Co.	On 31st inst., at 5 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via TIMOR, PORT DARWIN	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	P. T. Helms	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 18th April, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	1 m.	N. Mathieson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th April, at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	R. Smith	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Eidy	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at D'light
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TOYOMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Ohno	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Zwart	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TIJODAS	Ger. str.	1 m.	Dowson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 11 A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KWEIYANG	Brit. str.	—	T. v. Binzer	MELCHERS & Co.	To-morrow, at Daylight
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ LUDWIG	Ger. str.	—	A. E. Sandbach	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHENAN	Brit. str.	—	Brano	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 16th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CALEDONIAN	Brit. str.	—	Cobol	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TRANQUEBAR	Brit. str.	—	J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 19th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LIANAN	Brit. str.	—	Solvinghammer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 20th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AUSTRIA	Aus. str.	—	Hildebrandt	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DEIRI	Brit. str.	—	P. J. van Emmerick	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 31st inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BEIRAVIA	Ger. str.	—	Ijichi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FOOKSANG	Ger. str.	—	H. Murgans	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 8 A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BEIRAVIA	Ger. str.	—	de Brouwer	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 9 A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TIJODAS	Ger. str.	—	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	Quick despatch.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMISU via SWATOW & AMOY	Jap. str.	—	Pennmore	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AMOI	Brit. str.	—	Jameson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at 10 A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SWATOW	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	SHEWAN TOMES & Co.	To-day, at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW	Brit. str.	—	A. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HAIPHONG	Brit. str.	—	R. W. Almond	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 20th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MANILA	Brit. str.	—	A. W. Outerbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MANILA	Brit. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MANILA	Brit. str.	—	F. Semblil	MELCHERS & Co.	Beginning of April.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUENSANG	Ger. str.	—	—	—	—
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BOERNE	Ger. str.	—	—	—	—
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOSHIO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA

VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
GYMERIC	4,002	J. C. A. Hall	On 18th March.
KUMERIC	6,232	F. S. Cowley	On 8th April.
INVERIC	4,789	R. J. Howie	On 6th May.
SUVERIC	6,232	W. Shotton	On 3rd June.

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
 GENERAL AGENTS.
 HONGKONG, 3rd March, 1909.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR

STEAMERS

TO SAIL

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG"	Capt. F. v. Binzer	{ Saturday, 13th March, at 11 A.M.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	Capt. ISEKE	{ Thursday, 25th March, at 5 P.M.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"KLEIST"	Capt. Rud. MEYER	{ Wednesday, 24th March, at Noon.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BOERNE"	Capt. F. SEMRILL	{ Beginning of April.

For further Particulars, apply to—

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
 MELCHERS & Co.,
 GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1909. [5]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of

12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.

21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, ST. JOHN AND QUEBEC.

(Subject to Alteration.)
 Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From St. John or Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, 13th March.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, 9th April.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, 10th April.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, 7th May.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, 1st May.	"ALLAN LINER" FRIDAY, 28th May.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, 11th May.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, 18th June.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, 22nd May.	

Steamships leave HONGKONG at 7 A.M.

"EMPRESS OF INDIA" will be despatched as above at 12 Noon.
 Each Trans-Pacific "EMPRESS" connects at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. JOHN or QUEBEC with a Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above.
 The "EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" and "EMPRESS OF IRELAND" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

Passengers booked to all principal Ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also AROUND THE WORLD.
 HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).
 Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (1st Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.
 Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.
 HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

via Canadian Atlantic Port \$43.
 via New York \$45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to
 D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
 Corner Pedder Street and Praya, (opposite Blake Pier.)

7

THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
 TICKETS TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-ATLANTIC RAILWAYS.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
 BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
 LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
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Head Office for the Far East—
 15, DES VUEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.
 Japan Office—
 14, WATTE STREET, YOKOHAMA.
 920

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MACEDONIA,"
 Captain C. D. Bennett, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for London direct calling at Bombay, for Passengers and Mails on SATURDAY, the 20th March, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports. Silk and Valuables only will be accepted for Bombay. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
 Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 4th March, 1909. [1]

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE,"
 will be despatched as above on or about the 25th March, 1909.
 For Freight or Passage apply
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [378]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HULL.

THE Steamship

"GLENROY,"
 Captain T. Darke, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 29th March, 1909.
 For Freight or Passage apply to
 MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.
 Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [444]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"
 Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 31st March, at NOON.
 This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
 This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
 A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
 N.B.—To secure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of this Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.
 For Passage, apply to
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 10th March, 1909. [452]

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Effacious because absolutely pure
 English Oil. Not made of gelatine.
 Insist on SAVARESSE'S

Gutler, Palmer & Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DELHI	About 19th March	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via Usual Ports	MACEDONIA	Noon, 20th March	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO PORT	PALAWAN	About 24th March	Freight and Passage.
SAIP and MARSEILLES	ANG COLOMBO PORT	18th March, 4 P.M.	

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD. SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	On 14th March, D'light
HAIPHONG	SINGAN	On 16th March, 10 A.M.
MANILA	TAMING	On 16th March, 3 P.M.
NEWCHANG	KWEIYANG	On 16th March, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	LINAN	On 18th March, 4 P.M.
MANILA	TEAN	On 23rd March, 3 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUL" have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES—Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon. SHANGHAI LINE—SCHEDULE STEAMERS leaving every Thursday and Sunday. SCHEDULE SHANGHAI STEAMERS have excellent accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon. Fare \$40 Single and \$70 Return. Take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
Hongkong, 13th March, 1909.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMUI via SWATOW	JOSHIN MARU	SUNDAY, 14th March, at 9 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW	SHOSHU MARU	WEDNESDAY, 17th March, at 8 A.M.

* These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. First-class Cabins Amidships. Unrivaled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS OUTSIDE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
HAIMUN	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 14th March, at 10 A.M.
HAIRANG	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW	TUESDAY, 16th March, at Noon.
HAICHING	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW	FRIDAY, 19th March, at Noon.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1909.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	Tuesday, 16th March, Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Friday, 19th March, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOI	FOOKSANG	Tuesday, 23rd March, Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Friday, 26th March, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KITSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1909.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—
EUROPEAN LINE.FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.THE CO.'S NEWLY BUILT 9000 TONS PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED
FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

ATSUTA MARU	(Capt. W. THOMPSON)	About Wed. 7th April.
MIYASAKI MARU	(Capt. W. BAINBRIDGE)	About Wed. 5th May.
KITANO MARU	(Capt. —)	About Wed. 2nd June.
HIRANO MARU	(Capt. H. FRASEL)	About Wed. 30th June.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND-THE-WORLD.

For further particulars apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	TAMBA MARU	6134	WEDNESDAY, 17th March, at Daylight
YIC FOI A B C and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOI KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU	6189	WEDNESDAY, 31st March at Daylight
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	TOSA MARU	5827	TUESDAY, 16th March, at Noon
KOBE	SHINANO MARU	6388	TUESDAY, 30th March, at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	5539	FRIDAY, 19th March, at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	KUMANO MARU	5076	FRIDAY, 16th April, at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOTOMI MARU	5076	SATURDAY, 15th March, at Noon
	KUMANO MARU	4132	WEDNESDAY, 17th March, at Noon
	YEBOSHI MARU	3798	THURSDAY, 18th March, at Noon
	KANAGAWA MARU	6169	SATURDAY, 20th March, at Daylight

* Omitting Yokohama.
† Fitted with Marconi's System of Wireless Telegraphy.
‡ Through Passengers Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.
For Further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1909.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS, COLOMBO,
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, and all North and South American Ports.
Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. BRISGAVIA ... 20th March	S.S. SAXONIA ... 13th March.
S.S. BELGRAVIA ... 31st March	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SILESIA ... 12th April	S.S. DOREMUND ... 20th March.
S.S. SUEVIA ... 18th April	FOR MARSEILLES & HAMBURG:
S.S. SCANDIA ... 27th April	S.S. SPEZIA ... 23rd March.
S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 10th May	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SEGOVIA ... 17th May	S.S. JLLYRIA ... 4th April.
	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
	S.S. AMBERIA ... 17th April

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 13th Mar., Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 20th Mar., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1909.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.
GOTHENBURG.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	CATHAY	About 20th March.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	TRANQUEBAR	About Mid. of March

For Further Particulars apply to

MELOHRS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC.,
VIA JAPAN PORTS, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO).

S.S. AMERICA MARU	6000 tons gross	Sail April 14th, 1909.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6000	June — 1909.
S.S. MANSU MARU	5000	August — 1909.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6000	October — 1909.

For particulars apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yokohama Building.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA
SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"CALEDONNIEN"	About 16th March.
MARSEILLES, via PORTS	"TOURANE"	On 16th March, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ERNEST SIMONS"	On 29th March, 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, via PORTS	"NEBA"	On 30th March, 1 P.M.

Transshipping on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27 10s. up to £71 10s. 20 hours Railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

P. DE CHAMPMORIN, AGENT,
Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1909.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
BETWEEN
CHINA AND EUROPE VIA DAIREN (DALNY).

MAIN RAILWAY LINE—Semi-Weekly Express Service from Dairen to Changchun (Kwanlungtzu), in connection with Siberian Express trains at Harbin, by a train composed of excellently equipped Sleeping and Dining Cars expressly built for the Company by the Pullman Car Co.

BRANCH RAILWAY LINES:

RYOJUN LINE—For Ryojun (Port Arthur), 2 hours from Dairen.
YINGKOU LINE—For Yingkou (Newchwang), 3 hours from Tashichiao Junction.
FUSHUN LINE—For the famous Fushun Collieries from Suchiatun Junction.
ANTUNG-HAIEN LINE—A light railway from Mukden to Antung-Hsien connecting with the Korean Railway.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE—Regular Direct Weekly Service by the fast Passenger Steamer "KOBE MARU" (2877 tons) sailing from Dairen every Monday and from Shanghai every Friday, in connection with the South Manchurian Express and Trans-Siberian Route (International Train de Luxe).

RAILWAY HOTELS—"YAMATO" HOTEL (Tel. Adm. "YAMATO").
At DAIREN (Dalny), PORT ARTHUR and CHANGCHUN (KWANCHENGZU), all managed by the Company and provided with every convenience, luxury, and comfort.

TICKETS AGENTS in the FAR EAST AND EUROPE, Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON and the INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR & EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

FUSHUN COAL—Fushun Steam Coal is supplied at Dairen, Yingkou, &c. Fresh stock always on hand.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.
Tel. Adm. "MANTELST." Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed., A.I. and Lieber's.

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KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES
TINS & BOTTLES ONLY.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKY
PURE POT STILL WHISKY
Famous for 100 YEARS.
JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

SANTAL MIDY
These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, and Infusions—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for Consumption, Obstructive Coughs, Colds, Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a broken-down system, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary duties of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigour.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
To throw off these morbid feelings, and experience power that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic.

THERAPION No. 3
than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE
LIGHTED UP AFRESH.
and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful medicine is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste, suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION
is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Price in principal 2s and 4s. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package on order of His Majesty's Hon. "Treasury" and without which it is a forgery. Sold by all Principals Chemists 127

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

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NOW ON SALE.

MAIL TABLES FOR 1909.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.
Mounted on Card ... 30 Cents.
On Paper ... 20 Cents.
On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY



Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers see for themselves that those in a position to pick and choose—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception unhesitatingly select Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods. I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Epilepsy
Indigestion	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Sleeplessness	Premature Decay	Painfulness	Quincy
	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fog	Malaria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.



The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.M. the Emperor of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/3 2/6 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/6 size contains nearly four times the 1/3 size.

By Appointment to H.M. the King.

BOVRIL

is ALL beef—prime beef in a readily digestible form.

That is why BOVRIL is so invigorating a beverage, strengthening a food, why Cooks find it so useful, why Doctors and Nurses recommend it, why the sensible housewife will have nothing in place of it.

BOVRIL IS ALL BEEF.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to men, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN-SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS—CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., HONGKONG.

IMPRESSIONS OF JAPAN.

[BY DR. SVEN HEDIN IN "THE TIMES".]

I landed in Yokohama on November 12th. What marvellous memories I retain of that one single month! It seems like some fairy story or dream, and I can hardly grasp the fact that it has been one long chain of realities, and still less that it was I who, with or against my will, was the object of those brilliant *kyōka* those speeches and toasts, those ovations and thundering *banzais*.

Wonderful country! Wide-awake, lovable, joyful people! How old, exhausted, and grey life is in other countries of Asia compared to that of the land of the Rising Sun where every man goes to work silently and dutifully and the women smile even when the rain is coming down in streams from the dull grey heavens. The praises of Japan have been sung by both ordinary and academic poets, and naturally, over the land of the Rising Sun, over Nippon, the land of geisha and flowers, there floats a glittering halo. Japan is not only a poem that has risen from the depths of the Pacific, encircled by the song of the salt waves. Behind its picturesque waters and indented coast lives a people who believe in themselves, their own greatness, their own future; a people steeped to the marrow in loyalty, sense of duty, perseverance, and patriotism; a progressive and industrious people, awake, intelligent, and well-informed in all the ways of life; a people who with admirable patience for years and out of the smallest figures in ivory or polished lacquered boxes, but who also, when needs must, contrive in a turn of the hand to build an armoured fleet which is amongst the strongest of the world; a people who drive the plough with untiring care or with loving hands tend their rice and beans, but who also, when the Fatherland calls, prepare themselves without a murmur to water the fields of Manchuria with their blood and let their bones bleach under a foreign sun.

A fact that has often struck me is how little the Japanese think of the men who, quite recently, have written the history of the world with the point of their cannon. A month ago when we visited the Shinto temple raised to the memory of the hero Kusunoki in Kobe many of my friends said that when Admiral Togo dies such a temple is sure to be raised to him. But if, on the other hand, one expresses one's profound admiration of such men, hardly any one agrees, and for the reason that they consider that these men have only done their duty, that the fulfilment of duty is the most natural thing in the world and not worth wasting words over.

During my last days in Kyoto we considered at length the edition of my next book, which, like the two previous ones, is to be published in Japanese. I was told that it was usual to have an original motto in Chinese ideographs, done by a great name, adorn the title-page. It was thus that the names of Ito and Yamagata often appeared. I proposed Togo or Oku for my book, but my suggestion was met with a friendly smile and the intimation that these men had little to do with geography, and that the great public would consider the use of their names as a speculative venture on the part of the publisher. On the other hand, the names of Prince Kanin or General Fukushima were proposed for the motto, the Rector of the University, Baron Kikuchi, to write the introduction, and the High Priest, Count Otani, for the epilogue. Naturally I accepted these proposals, and pointed out that I desired that the book should be published in strict accordance with Japanese taste. General Fukushima is one of my special friends; I had known him in Berlin in 1892, where I met him at the house of Colonel Froding, shortly before he set out on his far-famed ride through Siberia.

JAPANESE HOSPITALITY.

But it is evident that I must now say something about my personal impressions during my visit to Japan. The task is not an easy one, and I could write volumes on the subject, whereas I have only time to jot down a few short notes.

Should any one ask me, "What was the most brilliant moment of your stay in Japan?" I should be unable to answer what proof of sympathy and understanding I valued most highly. Often I said to myself, "This is the best of all; this is the culminating point," and the very next day something else took place which far surpassed all that had gone before. Naturally the first fête given by the Geographical Society was exceptionally splendid and distinguished, and the speech made on that occasion by Baron Kikuchi, vice-president, professor of mathematics, Rector of the University of Kyoto, and the foremost *sempai* of Japan, was one of the most beautiful I have ever heard—he was in England for seven years, and speaks the language fluently. At the larger banquets the health of the King of Sweden was proposed by one of the Japanese sitting on the dais, and that of the Emperor by the Swedish Minister, M. Wellenberg, who succeeded admirably in alluding to the Emperor's influence in the development of the new Japan. Personally I had had to be ready to answer. But I never could succeed in preparing myself beforehand. One day I had to make five speeches in five different places, and as frequently fêtes it was not always easy to vary the *menu*.

The most wonderful of all was undoubtedly the fête given by the generals. Why should 12 generals give a fête for me under the presidency of the victor of Nan-shan, the 70 year-old, stern, grey-haired Oku, crabbed, dry, and bearded like some old tree stem, I do not know; but that fête is one of my most precious souvenirs, perhaps the proudest moment of my life. But of this I cannot write myself. Be it enough to say that the old general rose, stretched himself to his full height, raised his shoulders and his eyebrows, filled his lungs, stood still a moment, and looking at the others, began to speak in that deep penetrating voice used on ceremonial occasions. General Oku spoke, and his glance swept slowly down the table. He did not speak fast, the significant pauses were long and many. But he roared like a lion—one might have thought that he was commanding a division on the field of battle instead of talking to a dinner party of 20 gentlemen. I was cold with stage fright, for I knew that in the next moment I should have to reply.

Nay, my acquaintance with the students was perhaps, after all, the best. Never have I had such applause, such a feeling of genuine pride and pleasure, as when I had to speak to them, to tell them about my adventures in the great continent of Asia and the dreary wastes of Tibet. Easy it certainly was not to speak to 4,000 students in the open air and to make one's voice heard. Professor Shiga, full of knowledge and sparkling with humor, then stood up and translated the speech for those who did not understand English. His translation was much better than the original, for when he finished and told them that *Ba zai meikai* in Swedish (a very free translation) the enthusiasm became almost frantic. When I went down and shook hands with the nearest of them they pressed in upon me and screamed *skål* with the power of their lungs. I was very nearly crushed to death and it took several sturdy fellows to make a way for me. I reached my carriage with difficulty, but even then they surrounded it.

At the other Universities it was much the same thing. At the Imperial University of Tokyo and Kyoto, at Keioji-juku, at Honganji's theological faculty, in Nagoya, where I lectured before an audience of 1,200 people, in the middle of the great hall of the temple, and beneath the gaze of the eternal Buddha, who sat there still meditating, dreaming with half-closed eyes.

The whole time I was accompanied by a permanent staff—no king could have been surrounded by a more able suite. It began in Shanghai and was completed in Kobe, Yokohama, and Tokio. The famous chief of the seismological institute, Professor Onori, was always with me, even in Kyoto. He and the geologist, Dr. Inoué, were the secretaries of the reception committee, and were indefatigable in attending me, showing and explaining everything. Professors Wado and Yamagata and the geographical professor Yamazaki also belonged to my permanent staff. Many persons were present at nearly all, if not all, the fêtes, especially the former Minister of Education Makino, the present Minister Okada, the Rector Baron Hamano, the vice-presidents of the Geographical Society, Viscount Hanabusa and Kikuchi, Prince Tokugawa, and Prince Niho, and first and last the noble, splendid Marquis Tokugawa.

VALUABLE GIFTS.

I received also several gifts of great value. At the banquet given at the University of Tokio, over which the Rector, Baron Hamano, and then Minister for Foreign Affairs, presided and several Ministers of Education and some hundred professors were present, a pair of magnificent *chibori* vases of considerable value were given to me. The gift from the University of Kyoto consisted in a complete set of *senryū* armour 200 years old, with helm and sword, harness, arm and leg guards. They showed me how to set it up against a background of gold, and it will probably become a beautiful decoration for my workroom, unless the warrior who wore it should return to claim it! In the temple of Nishi Honganji, where I stayed for a few days as the guest of Count Otani, a whole Christmas tree full of presents was set out. Innumerable are the books, charts, and maps presented to me, which with everything else are going to be sent home by the Legation.

With the exception of the magnificent official banquet given by the Swedish Minister and Mrs. Wallenberg, I was only present at one European fête, but that was one of the most brilliant and splendid that I ever witnessed. The invitations had been sent out before my arrival, and the Minister had undertaken to accept on my behalf. It was given by Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Ambassador, who 12 years before had shown me so much kindness in Peking. At his table were seated all the Ambassadors and Ministers and many of the foremost men of Japan.

When we were all gathered together Sir Claude took me by the arm and asked me quietly if for a change I would not like to give a little lecture about my last journey. "Yes, certainly, with pleasure, but there are no maps here," Sir Claude disappeared and returned after a few minutes with a small piece of chalk in his hand. He took me into the great ball-room, where a black screen was set up, and on it I drew in all haste a map of Tibet, marking in the route I had taken. Then the room filled up. An alarm clock (I think it was) was hung up on the wall, as the lecture was not to last more than half an hour, when supper would be served. I spoke an hour. Sir Claude made a speech both before and after the lecture, witty and amusing, declared that the screen would be varnished and preserved as a souvenir of this memorable and impromptu meeting.

THE HEROES OF WAR.

I met Admiral Count Togo. Small, reserved, and speaking in a low voice, he asked in a friendly tone about my travels, he did not say much, but what he did say was informing and excellent English. His whole *façon d'être* is unassuming, he lives in a miniature doll's house, and eats his raw fish macaroni with chopsticks. And yet he is one of the greatest men of to-day and destroyed the fleet of a great European Power. But if you ask an educated Japanese whom he considers the greatest among great men he seldom mentions Togo. Some incline most to Prince Ito, the Resident-General in Seoul, others to Marshal Prince Yamagata, others again to Count Okuma. The hero of the war, Oyama, Nogi, Kuroki, Togo, &c.—are considered only to have been tools in the hands of Yamagata and to have carried out his instructions. They were the limbs that moved, but Yamagata was the brain that controlled them and thought out the plans. And the Japanese say about Yamagata that even if he had directed the war from home he would nevertheless have been considered one of the greatest men of Japan, on account of his speech-making additions to the reforms of to-day.

Others say that Fukushima was the moving spirit of the last war. Okuma—who has held various portfolios in various Ministries and has been the leader of the Progressive party and who at the outset had the courage to stand in the breach or modern aspirations and break with the old—is almost idolized, especially on the part of young Japan. He is an orator, an enthusiast, and a patriot; he is devoted to the youth, and has, in conjunction with another great man, Fukushima, founded the University of Waseda, which has 8,000 students. Although crippled by the bomb of a fanatic, he is tall and, now in the autumn of his life, still carries his head high.

General Nogi is also one of my special friends. What a mixture of energy and humour is there in his lively facial play and his striking manner of speech! When I gave my lecture in the Peers' Club he sent several young cadets from the families of the highest aristocracy to hear it and gave them orders to follow the lecture closely so as to be able to repeat it afterwards to the general, who, owing to an injured foot, was unable to go out, and to their comrades who had been unable to get seats for it. He was interested to hear that I had the intention of visiting Port Arthur, a place which had played so great a part in his life.

I cannot mention many more—there are so many great men in Japan. The generals Fukushima, Oshima, and Hasegawa are all prominent men. Fukushima rode on horseback from Berlin to the extreme Orient, and thereby a knowledge of Siberia which was of the greatest value subsequently. Oshima is the Governor-General of Kwantung and Commander-in-Chief of Port Arthur. Hasegawa, a brilliant type of warrior, strong, severe, and feared, captured Port Arthur two days during the Chinese war and is now the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese troops in Korea. Count Otani and other members of this distinguished race of warriors, as well as the brothers Tokugawa, of the last Imperial branch from the dawn of the *Meiji* period, also deserve a chapter to themselves, but space will not allow. One of my best friends in Japan is the professor of geography at the University of Kyoto, Ogawa, who accompanied me always, both in Tokio and Kyoto, and was with me on all my excursions. He has undertaken the translation of my next book, the first volume of which will be published in Japan in Tokio. Ogawa has made extended journeys in China and Mongolia and is a staunch Sinologist. In my lectures I never forgot to pay honour to the three Japanese who travelled in

Tibet—Kawaguchi, Narita, and Toramoto. The two first were in Lhasa at the same time without recognising one another, both being disguised.

Everywhere I was inundated with proofs of friendship and sympathy, hospitality and generosity. I have never spoken to more grateful audiences. During my lectures there was there silence of the grave. Even those who could neither see nor hear me gave me their good wishes. Thus the pupils of a dead and dumb school sent me several *kokeshis*, worked by themselves, and the pupils of a blind school sent me specimens of Japanese writing by the blind. It seemed as though every one wished to give me some remembrance of Japan, and I on my part gave them all I could in the form of lectures.

Now Japan belongs to the category of my memories and is among the most precious of all my years of wandering in great and fateful Asia.

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